NSC BRIEFING

24 September 1953

State Department review completed

THE OUTLOOK FOR COMPLETING RATIFICATION

OF THE EDC TREATY NT NO.

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A. France

DATE 1:2 & OREVIEWER:

1. The French situation, which looks
markedly better than four weeks ago,
continues to be the crux of the whole
problem.

I will return to this in a moment.

B. West Germany

- Both houses of parliament ratified last spring.
- 2. Constitutional Court now deliberating the legality of both Bonn and Paris treaties, but generally expected to follow the 6 September election returns.
- 3. If not, Adenauer can probably muster

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a two-thirds majority for the necessary modifications of the constitution.

C. Netherlands

- Lower house ratified by two-thirds
 majority in July.
- 2. Upper house approval is generally expected, possibly by the end of the year.

D. Belgium

1. Final approval not considered in doubt and government believes this may be attained in 1953.

E. Luxembourg

1. Approval expected to follow Belgium's.

F. Italy

1. The one country where prospects now look actually worse than they did last spring, when De Gasperi promised to push the treaty through parliament this year.

- 2. Several reasons for this decline in ratification prospects:
 - a. De Gasperi's poor showing in
 the June elections was widely
 attributed to his previous close
 cooperation on US-sponsored
 policies.
 - b. The present Pella government is only a provisional one
 - c. Trieste has become an even more burning issue with Italian public.
 - (1) Pella told Ambassador

 Luce on 3 September that
 a favorable solution was
 now a precondition for
 Italian EDC ratification.
 - d. Hence a date for EDC debate is

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not even being discussed at this time.

- e. But Italy seems to recognize that European integration is to its long-term interest, economically and defense-wise; it is already a member of the Coal-Steel Community.
- f. Hence, Italy not likely to be held out once the other participating countries have all ratified.

The More Critical Problem in France

- A. German elections of 6 September a turning point
 - 1. The shift of French government policy in the second half of September was striking.
- B. Before German elections, a black picture
 - 1. The Laniel government was committed to no schedule on EDC ratification.
 - 2. The enemies of EDC were organizing an aggressive opposition.
 - 3. France and Germany were deadlocked on the Saar.
- C. Change of atmosphere after 6 September
 - 1. On 9 September, Under Secretary of State Maurice Schumann told Ambassador Dillon with enthusiasm--The elections had provided "a much needed shock for French public opinion," and,

On 15 September Bidault assured
Dillon that, given a Saar settlement-He was now convinced France would
ratify EDC before the end of the
year.

3. Dillon commented:

"This position by Bidault is a dramatic change of front. While he has always maintained his support for EDC, he has never before given a date for ratification."

4. On 17 September Dillon noted that there was now

"keen competition between Laniel and Bidault as to who can do most to get EDC through."

5. On 26 September, Laniel announced publicly that

He would ask Parliament to ratify

EDC as soon as outstanding differences with Germany were settled.

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- D. French ratification now seems to depend on:
 - 1. An understanding on the Saar
 - 2. Satisfying the Socialist Party on:
 - a. A European Political Community
 with real supranational powers
 - b. Close British association with EDC
 - 3. Avoidance of a new cabinet crisis
 - 4. Avoidance of upsetting developments abroad
- E. To take up these points one by one--
 - 1. Prospects for Saar settlement
 - a. Negotiations, which last spring reached agreement on the principle of "Europeanizing" the territory, are to be resumed in mid-October.
 - b. Adenauer's electoral victory
 gives him greater leeway to make

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concessions on the chief remaining stumbling block--France's economic position in the Saar.

- (1) He is already publicly on record as realizing France cannot give this up entirely.
- 2. Problem of insuring Socialist support
 - a. French government needs over
 300 National Assembly votes to
 pat EDC across there, but can
 count on only about 250 from
 the parties in the coalition.
 - (1) Several ex-Gaullist
 cabinet members threatened in mid-September to
 resign on the European
 integration issue.
 - b. Government therefore looks tothe Socialist party as the most

promising source of the needed additional votes

(1) Believes that under proper conditions it can swing about 80 of 104 deputies of this party.

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3. Avoidance of cabinet crisis

- a. Overthrow of the Laniel government would probably mean a prolonged and serious crisis.
- b. There are various indications
 that Laniel will stay in power
 at least till mid-December, but
 he faces real threats particularly from the budget and labor
 problems.
- 4. Avoidance of upsetting developments abroad
 - a. EDC ratification could also be affected by developments abroad

such as

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- (1) The fate of the Navarre plan in Indochina
- (2) Further Soviet initiatives toward an East-West detente
- b. Even if all goes well in the National Assembly, the upper house of Parliament could hold up ratification as long as two months.

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